[89 cont.]
293 as umbrellas on Vanikoro (3).

3. F. de Tolna, pp. 268 f.

Houses and House Furnishings; Plan of Village

342 The Spaniards under Mendana found the houses on Ndeni round and built of boards, with a main post in the center. The roofs were covered with mats and palm leaves, the walls open up to half the height of a man, [Fig. 19 appears here] surrounded

[137]

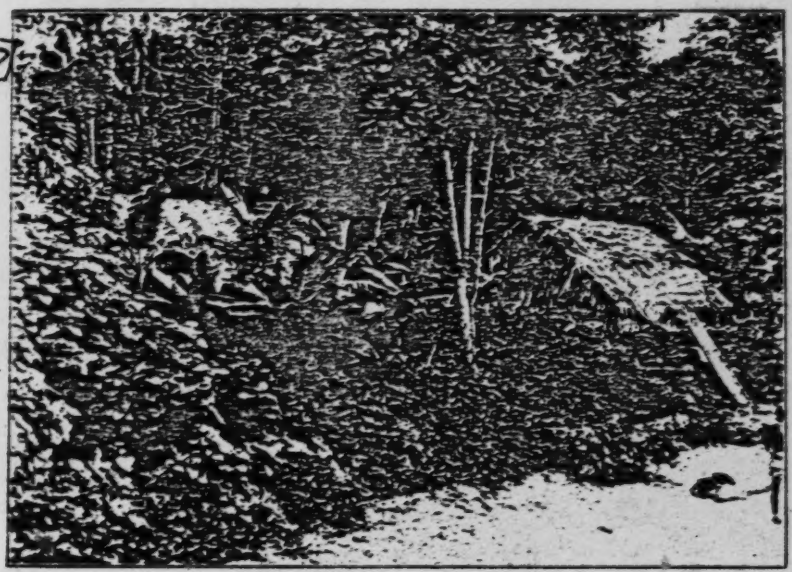

Fig. 19. Houses in the bush, stone rampart visible at right. (G. Küppers-Loosen Coll.)

[351] only by a loosely piled-up stone wall, with an entrance at one side. The houses were supposed to have had two stories, the upper one reached by means of a small ladder. In each village
346 there were two larger buildings, one of which served religious
[532] purposes and contained human figures that were crude and flat in execution, while the [90] other, the meeting house or bachelors'
349 house, had the well-known bedframes of bamboo, as well as a
[352] kind of courtyard fenced in with rattan, perhaps the dance area.
351

[91 cont.]
speaks of small, low huts (3), whereas D'Entrecasteaux, Dillon, 342

3. Markham, p. 165.

and Dewar specifically stress the size and airy construction (4).

4. D'Entrecasteaux, p. 379. Dillon, p. 290. Dewar, p. 248.

346
531
137

Fig. 21. Spirit House. (G. Küppers-Loosen Coll.)

The stone walls around the houses are often [Fig. 21 appears here] mentioned (Fig. 19), in Dillon some that are five feet high and the same in thickness (5). With regard to the construction 351 ● ooo

5. Dalrymple, p. 194. D'Entrecasteaux, p. 372. Dillon, pp. 290, 301. Dewar, p. 248. Joest in Baessler, p. 394. What seems to be a stone terrace in Coote, p. 162, is probably a wall running around the house.

/172 cont./

342

the Reef Islands it seems to be customary (cf. the illustrations in O'Ferrall and Coombe).]

[36
35]

[Fig. 12.] Women's village, Tumotu, near Nitendi; with conical-roofed huts, on the peaks of which are fixed cone-shaped coral stones, leaf forms, or baskets. (From a photo. by Beattie, Hobart, in the possession of the R.-J.-M.)

scarcely higher than 75 centimeters. Often they are set in a frame whose upper piece is sometimes carved (Fig. 13). Not infrequently there are folding doors, heavy, wide, tree-fern boards which are pressed against the door opening with wooden wedges from the inside and shut tight; Thilenius mentions folding doors plaited of coconut leaves (2). The roof covering is thicker or thinner, depending on how

2. [Cf. Ethn., I, p. 92.]

/175 cont./

361 on the shore. Walls were then required to give support to the [912] slope and also to defy unusually heavy seas. In /176/ places where the coral forms a bank close to the shore, the lower terrace wall is lacking.

[363] The houses stand rather close together, and the narrow [351] paths between them are usually bordered with walls a meter

[391] [291]

[Fig. 15.] Group of houses surrounded by a wall on the Reef Island Matema. (From a photo. by Beattie, Hobart, in the possession of the R.-J.-M.)

high. [The same is true of the Reef island Matema (cf. Fig. 15).] The houses directly on the beach are always the men's houses, and one usually finds several, only one of which is occupied, [347] however, while the others are in all stages of dilapidation. This [622] is explained by the fact that each new village chief must build [066] himself a new men's house, whereas the one of his predecessor, who is buried in his men's house, may no longer be entered and Therefore falls into ruins (1).

1. [Speiser, Südsee, p. 295]

/178 cont./

Household Implements

285

[A basket as in Ethn., I, p. 123, Fig. 52, but with a different rim-form, is illustrated here in Fig. 17 (2).]

[36]
[35]

Fig. 16. Steps over a village wall leading to the beach. (Speiser photo.)

2. [Baskets that are probably identical with these are documented for the Reef Islands; cf. Coombe, plate accompanying p. 211 (Nukapu). On Utupua a generally similar basket form, except perhaps for the bottom, seems to be plaited exclusively in single mesh; cf. Ethn., I, p. 91, Fig. 21, and, for the designation of locality, p. 10 above, footnote 2. Bags have already been discussed above, p. 41.]

/184 cont./
251 supply, which has undergone a kind of process of fermentation,
262 is greedily consumed (1).]

1. [O'Ferrall, section "Matema." Coombe, pp. 204 f.]

262 As far as I know, the inhabitants of Nitendi do not use sago, but the Reef Islanders do. They spend a few months of
166 each year in Nitendi, where, for example, in Carlisle Bay, they have acquired land and /185/ founded a colony. There they ob-
251 tain sago (1), which they store in plaited cylinders three meters
[215]

1. [Speiser, Südsee, p. 301.]

long and about 40 centimeters in diameter. These /Fig. 27 appears here/ tubes are hung in the men's house under the ridge beam. The plaiting is very simple (Fig. 28).

231 [Half-wild pigs are kept. Stone /Fig. 28 appears here/
● [351] walls around the villages and plantings serve to keep them away.
[249] After a meal the natives take the leftovers into the bush and call the pigs, who recognize their master's voice perfectly. Sometimes an ear ring, or nowadays a piece of red cloth, are put in the ears of the pigs (2).]

2. [O'Ferrall, section "Headmen." Strange pigs that get into the plantings may be killed and consumed.]

Fishing and Hunting

226 Fishing is exclusively men's work, as is the making of
462 nets (3). Fishing has been highly perfected, and nets are made
229 [Text continues on p. 93--Analyst]

3. [See below, pp. 99 f.]